PRICE FIVE CENTS.

INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1890-SIXTEEN PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WHEN IT COMES TO A SHOW-DOWN, ACTUAL VALUES AND PRICES CONSIDERED,

IS THE ONLY-

CLOTHING STORE

THAT IS IN IT.

With the advent of spring, and its prospective warm and balmy days, comes the desire to doff the worn and thread-bare vestures of 1889 and come forth in the habiliments of spring, 1890. In changing from the old to the new, economy will play an important part, and right here is where the WHEN CLOTHING COMPANY, now, as always in the past, is prepared to play the star engagement in this great drama of change.

Shapes and patterns in Children's that are exclusive and never seen or obtained outside of

the WHEN

Fabrics in Suitings for Man, Youth or Boy that we control, combinations and varieties that are beyond the comprehension of those who do not know us and who have never taken advantage of our mammoth facilities.

Furnishing garniture for gentlemen that in scope is without parallel in the State. Hat adornment that caps all and leaves no room for comparison with any exhibit in opposition.

These are some of the features in the great drama of adornment that is being daily enacted at forth much aversion. The local-forth much aversion, for which Lord Randolph Churchill is responsible, the WHEN, in which thousands upon thousands of Indianians are the actors, and the WHEN BLOCK the theater of action. Doors open at 7 A. M. order horse-cars and bicycles for 6 P. M. Matinees Monday and Saturday evenings.

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We are daily receiving new patterns. In addition to our immense stock in

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WE CAN SHOW THE CHOICEST LINE OF

BEDR OOM SETS, SIDEBOARDS, HAT-RACKS,

CHIFFONIERS,
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BABY CARRIAGES--75 Styles to select from.

We can furnish your house from top to bottom. Come to where you can have room and light to examine what you wish to buy.

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The Largest House-Furnishing Store in the State.

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DRINKING PLACES IN BRITAIN

Who Shall Have the Power of Granting Licenses the Great Question of the Day.

The Government's Local Option Proposition, with Compensatory Damages, Also a Matter of Concern to the Public Generally.

Viscount Wolseley's Views on England's Military Needs in Time of War.

Labor Reforms in Germany-Bismarck Told that Less Political Activity on His Part

Would Please the Kaiser-Emin Pasha.

BRITISH PUBLIC HOUSES.

The Manner in Which They Shall Be Licensed Greatly Agitating the Public.

[Copyright, by the United Press, 1890.] LONDON, May 10.-The license queston engrosses the minds of the British public almost to the exclusion of every other subject. It agitates the whole kingdom, for nearly every Englishman is more or less affected by it. Heretofore the licensing of public houses has been in the hands of the magistrates, and that means the gentry or squirearchy, It is now proposed to permit the inhabitants of each parish to vote as to whether licenses shall or shall not be granted in that parish, a two-thirds vote being required to prevent licensing. This means local option. At present the only places in England where liquor-selling is prohibited is in a few factory towns, where the owners refuse to permit its sale. For instance, the Pease family, at Middlesbrough, own a large part of the town, and prohibit the sale of liquor or beer within their own bounds, and prevent it, as much as possible, among the rest of the com-

The government proposes, in the bill presented by the minorty, to permit the licensing authority to grant compensation where a license is not renewed. One reason for this is that beer-houses are largely the property of or maintained by brewers, the occupants being merely agents for the brewers. The latter are, of course, subjected to loss when a license is denied. This powerful trade acts, as a rule, with the Conservatives. Again, the plan for compensation is highly satisfactory to all the beer and liquor trade, whose members proved their deep interest by an attendance seldom equaled at the debate in the House of Commons. This proposition has called arouses the strongest opposition as something heretofore unheard of in England, and inconsistent with the constitution of the United Kingdom. Exactly how or why it is inconsistent is not explained, but the feature stands little chance of being accepted in England for

The discussion has brought out interest-ing facts in connection with beer-houses and their influence on public morality. It is asserted that the British beer-house is a failure so far as diminishing the consumption of ardent spirits or improving the quality of beer. Mr. Ritchie, member of Parliament, declares that, familiar as he is with a large community in the East End of London, he can assert with the utmost confidence that "the evils of excessive drinking are at the root of all our crime and pauperism." He admits, however, that there is a smaller amount of drunkenness than thirty years ago.

ENGLAND IN TIME OF WAR

Her Need of a Great Navy and Her Dependence on America for Supplies. [Copyright, 1890, by the United Press.] LONDON, May 10 .- Viscount Wolseley as-

serts that the British army never was in more efficient condition than to-day, and that the soldiers are as good, physically and mentally, as at any time in England's history. He speaks of the English army at home as simply a great depot for recruits, where the raw young man is taken in to be fully

trained, and then sent to one of England's various stations in all parts of the world. He declares it an absurdity for England to think of contending in numbers with the armies of foreign states; that the navy of Great Britain ought to be the greatest and most powerful in the world, and behind the navy a small, well-trained army to garrison and protect the ports and coaling stations abroad. The Viscount laughs at the idea, however, that Great Britain would be forced to succumb, even in the event of disaster to her navy. He maintains that there is always a considerable amount of provisions in the country, and that no blockade could be so effective as to prevent America

could be so effectivo as to prevent America from sending supplies.

This hint of dependence upon America in a time of need does not prevent England from straining every nerve to retain the lion's share of American commerce, and mercantile circles are rejoicing over the idea that the recent pan-American congress was a failure so far as extending the trade of the United States with South America. Notwithstanding the unprecedented expenditure contemplated by the government in the Irish land-purchase scheme, additional subsidies are proposed for South American steamship lines, for, although England has no toothold in that region except in Guiana, Great Britain has almost a monopoly of the commercial traffic, which, altogether, is estimated to be more profitable to this country than that of any British possession. English investors are grasping eagerly the stock of the Grace-Peruvian syndicate, which will virtually control that republic as Meiggs once controlled it, and have within its embrace the yet unexplored resources of the land of the Incas. As to Chili, the foreign trade of that prosperous republic is almost entirely English and the same may be said of of that prosperous republic is almost en-tirely Euglish, and the same may be said of the Argentine States and Brazil.

GERMAN WORKINGMEN.

Provisions of Beneficial Measures Under Consideration by the Reichstag. [Copyright, 1890, by the New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, May 10 .- The Reichstag, beginning the active labors of the session on Monday with the debate on the East Africa credits, has only six weeks' work before prorogation, which has been fixed for June 20. The consideration of the military bill will precede the measures for benefiting the workingmen. Not much will be heard of the last-mentioned measures before adjournment. Since the labor protection bill was issued on Wednesday a scrutiny reveals a number of riders to the main proposals,

tending to make illusory some of the best provisions of the measures by giving employers means for escaping them. Thus, under special circumstances, employers can be authorized to break the rule limit-ing the work of children under thirteen years to six hours, and of youths under sixteen to ten hours. The bill mentions spinning factories and similar occupations where exceptions may be granted of which the employers may readily avail themselves. Another clause transfers direct responsibility for a breach of the law from the employers to the managers or foremen, thus opening a way for evasions and mak-ing men of straw answerable instead of the

Another labor conference having influence in moulding the final form of the bill will be held here. The Emperor intends to sur mon delegates from every trade in Germany to discuss trade questions, and he

proposes to establish a special permanent operatives' council under the presidency of Baron Von Berlepsch. Minister of Commerce, each member having 2,000 marks yearly, with the title of arbeitroth. The members of the council will be selected from the delegates to the conference. The project is obviously in the same line as the labor schemes, aiming to give imperial control of the workingmen, with purchase power over the salaried leaders. Socialists like Vollmar, Liebknecht and Bebel, who are impregnable to money considerations, will resent the Emperor's offers. will resent the Emperor's offers.

BISMARCK SHOULD NOT TALK.

[Copyright, 1890, by the New York Associated Press.]

The Kaiser Thinks the Ex-Chancellor Should Take Less Interest in Politics.

BERLIN, May 10 .- Prince Bismarck dur ing the week received several communications from the Emperor couched in friendly terms, but practically suggesting that his retirement from office should involve political inactivity. Herren Bucher and Poschongers stayed two days at Friedrichsruhe and left impressed with the conviction that the ex-Chancellor considered himself still the most influential person in the empire, believing that the Emperor ere long will be obliged to recall him to extricate the government from the difficulties into which he will have plunged it. He freely expressed his discontent because the Emperor in the speech from the throne omitted reference to his dismissal. The Emperor denies that "dismissal" is the right phrase. If the Prince had not several times offered to resign the Emperor would not have taken advantage of the last threat to part with him. The threat was first made verbally, and was not accepted, then a request for permission to resign was made

a request for permission to resign was made in writing, and was granted.

Tha Freissinnige Zeitung is gaining a bad notoriety through its publications of scandals in regard to Prince Bismarck. It declares that a medical specialist knows that the ex-Chancellor is suffering from alcoholoism and not the morphine habit. Bismarck's friends do not heed the attacks.

What the White Book Says on the Subject-

Negotiations Over African Territory. Copyright, 1890, by the New York Associated Press. BERLIN, May 10,-A White book on East Africa was issued to-day preparatory to Monday's debate. It gives a dispatch from Major Wissmann, stating that Emin Pasha strongly desired to place his experience at the disposal of the German service, and begged that his offer might be placed before the Emperor and Prince Bismarck Prince Bismarck replied: "Emin's offer is welcome. Inform me exactly of his wishes." Major Wissmann thereupon arranged the existing engagement with Emin, who, from his first contact with Major Wissmann, had been eager to escape from English influence. The White book describes the prog-

ress of the consolidation of the German Chancellor Von Caprivi is expected to in-form the House as to the position of the negotiations with England on the delimitation of the boundaries in Africa. The English envoy, Sir Percy Anderson, de-clines to admit the German claims extending her frontier and influence to the Congo Free State. He claims that the English influence extends from Victoria Nyanza to Albert Nyanza, including the whole basin of the White Nile. It is obviously the aim of the Salisbury government to grasp a territorial line from South Africa to the Sou-

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The McKinley Tariff Bill and the World's Fair Discussed in the British Commons. LONDON, May 10.-During the session of the House of Commons to-day Mr. Jesse Collins, Liberal-Unionist; asked whether the government would take any steps to encourage British manufacturers to send exhibits to the world's fair at Chicago if the McKinley tariff bill now before the American Congress should become a law, in view of the fact that the bill practically prohibits the importation of British goods into the United States. The Right Hon. Sir James Ferguson, Parliamentary secretary of the Foreign Office, said that the question of official participation in the proposed fair could only be determined after consideration of the advantages which would accrue to British interests when an invitation to take part in the exhibition was received from the American government. It is probable, he said, that the manufacturers of Great Britain would to a great extent be deterred from sending exhibits to the fair if the tariff precluded profitable sale in America.

Russian Exiles at Vitinsk.

[Copyright, 1890, by the United Press.] LONDON, May 10 .- French ties to Russia are severely strained by the story from Siberia, that several Russian exiles at Vitinsk were to undergo punishment for signing a letter, addressed to the President of the French republic, congratulating him on the centennial anniversary of the Freuch revolution. The pretext for the punishment is that the exiles "entered into communication with a foreign power without obtaining permission." The address had been found on the person of an exile shot down by the police in a massacre at Yakutsk, and all whose names were signed to it were put under arrest. Vitinsk is a vile spot in one of the most desolate regions of Asiatic Russia. It was first a prison for Polish patriots, then for Russian political exiles. It is almost shut off from the outer world and the climate is very severe. In this miserable place the Russian author. Tchernichevsky, was incarcerated for thirteen years.

A Question of Choice of Languages. Copyright, 1890, by the New York Associated Press. Berlin, May 10 .- A queer issue has arisen with the Czar over the meeting with Emperor William at the coming maneuvers at Krasnoeselo. Last year, at the imperial meeting, their Majesties spoke French. Emperor William recently instructed Gen. Von Schweinitz, German minister to Russia, to ask the Czar to use the German lan-guage. General Schweinitz referred the request to M. De Giers, Russia's Prime Minister, in the language, promising that at the next visit of the Czar to Germany Emperor William would speak the Russian language, and would cause everybody around the Czar to use the same tongue.

M. De Giers pleads that the Czar don't speak good German, and says that if Emperor William ignores French he must have recourse to Russian.

The Czar's Leniency to a Traitor. LONDON, May 10 .- Captain Schmidt, formerly of the Russian service, but henceforth, it is to be presumed, a German pensioner, may thank the inflexibility of the German embassador to Russia that he is not now on his way to Siberia. No one doubts that the plans of the Cronstadt fortifications, found in his possession, were intended for the use of the Berlin war office, and no member of the numerous family of Schmidt ever had a narrower escape from a fate worse than death than the officer in question. The German government, thus much may be said to its credit, would not abandon him, and no more striking proof of the Czar's unwillingness or unreadiness to go to war with Germany can be given than the reluctant release of Schmidt, who was undoubtedly guilty of treason of the worst kind.

Our Cotton Interests Menaced by Russia. LONDON, May 10 .- Experiments are being made with American cotton seed in Turkestan, and the Russian government is prepared to enter upon its cultivation on a large scale should the results prove favorable. In lower Russia, too, the cultivators have been ordered to plant the seed and

[Continued on Second Page.

THE ARMY GROG-SHOP MUST GO

Senators Attach a Prohibition Amendment to the Army Appropriation Bill.

Liquors Must Not Be Sold in Any Canteen Los cated at Garrisons or Military Posts-Officers Must Drink at Their Homes.

An Error in Gen. Fremont's Military Accounts Corrected After Forty Years.

The "Corner" on Silver and How It Has Affected Treasury Operations-Condition of Winter Wheat-The M'Calla Court-Martial.

PROHIBITION IN THE ARMY. Sale of Intoxicants at Military Posts to Be

Prohibited by Congress. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 10 .- The Senate today amended the army appropriation bill so that hereafter there cannot be sold in any canteen, or building in a garrison, or military post, alcoholic liquors, beer, or wine, and nothing of this kind shall be furnished enlisted men. The vote was strictly partisan, all those supporting its being Republicans and all of the votes against it being Democratic. The proposition was made by a Republican, Mr. Hale of Maine, who is Mr. Blaine's successor in the Senate. There is no doubt that the it is stated by leading men of that body, although it was recently defeated in the House by a small majority. This is the first step that was probably ever taken toward carrying prohibition into the army or navy. For years it has been complained that there was excessive drinking in the army, and that the enlisted men often became intoxicated; also, that the canteens in store-houses at the military posts were at times converted into "grog-shops." There can be no such statement made after this law goes into effect. At first considerable surprise was expressed in army circles over the adoption of the proposition, but it seems to give satisfaction. If the officers want to be "convivially sociable" to their guests they can do so at their houses, where the example will not be demoralizing to their

WRONGED FOR FORTY YEARS.

Instead of a Shortage in Gen. Fremont's Accounts, Uncle Sam Owed Him \$21,000 NEW YORK, May 10.-A Washington special says: A most curious incident illustrative of delay in correcting official mistakes in the departments at Washington has just come to light as a sequence of the passage of the bill placing John C. Fremont upon the retired list of the army with the rank of major-general. The first Republican candidate for the presidency is a most picturesque patriarch of seventy-two years, and has been for years in circumstances, if not of actual poverty, at least straitened. In 1848, when a lieutenant in the army, he seized and held with an iron grip the region which is now the State of California, and no one denies that the Nation is indebted to him for that gilded member of the sisterhood. While engaged in this service Lieutenant Fre-mont's accounts with the government were left in such a state that he has always been regarded as an official debtor to the government to the amount of \$19,000, and it has been one of the chief sorrows of General Fremont's later years that he was unable to square this balance against him, the recondend of the chief sorrows of General Fremont's later years that he was unable to square this balance against him, the recondend of the chief sorrows of the chief sorrows. ord of which was in the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury. The other day General Fremont called at the office of Second Comptroller Gilkerson, of the Treasury, whose business it would be to pass upon the balance against him. The old man, in trembling tones, stated to Colonel Gilkerson that his financial circumstances are such that if his salary as a retire. such that if his salary as a retire. majorgeneral were retained to meet this alleged shortage he would be for some time in actual want. At his request the Second Comptroller investigated the accounts, and greatly to his surprise, discovered that instead of General Fremont being a debtor to the government, the government had actually owed him for over forty years \$21,000. The records were over forty years \$21,000. The records were perfectly clear, and it was proven beyond dispute that, through a mistake in book-keeping, Lieutenant Fremont had been charged with \$19,000, for which a voucher was on file, and that by another clerical error he had not been credited with a voucher for \$21,000 which he had expended under the direction of the War Department. When General Fremont called again to ask Mr. Gilkerson whether some arrangements might be made to pay his supposed indebt-edness by installments, he was so unprepared for the glad news awaiting him that he fainted. Yesterday a warrant for the amount due him was made out, duly ap-

proved and signed. The Amount Said to Be Only \$1,900.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, May 10 .- The discovery has just been made at the Treasury Department that the government is indebted to Gen. John C. Fremont in the sum of \$1,900. For a number of years the department had charged the General with \$1,700 for which it was thought no voucher had been issued. General Fremont, since he was placed on the retired list, called at the department and asked for a re-examination of his old army accounts, and, as a result of this, it was found that instead of the General owing the government \$1,700, there was about \$1,-900 due to him. 900 due to him.

THE "COBNER" IN SILVER,

How It Is Said to Affect the Operations of the Government-Buying Abroad.

NEW YORK, May 10 .- A Mail and Express special from Washington says: "Statements have been made here during the last two or three days to the effect that a large 'corner' in silver has been consummated in New York. The uncertainty which has existed in regard to silver legislation has helped the manipulators greatly, and the government is now compelled to bring its silver from England. The amount of bullion held by the New Yorkers is estimated by some of the most extravagant at \$40,000,000 in bullion and certificates, but the conservative and trustworthy accounts place the total amount of bullion at \$4,000,-000. At this season of the year this is a large amount, because the large mines in Colorado and Nevada closed during the winter months and the output is not so great. While these figures would cover the bullion while these figures would cover the builton it may be increased several million dollars by the number of silver certificates which have also been purchased by the manipulators. It is a fact that the government has been compelled to buy its silver in London, and to complete the deal the New York people have been keeping even with the government in purchases abroad. They have almost covered the market in London have almost covered the market in London It is also a fact that the silver offered the It is also a fact that the silver offered the government at the assay office in New York has been at a premium of from 2 to 3 cents. Your correspondent called on Director of the Mint Leach this morning, and questioned him in regard to the matter. He did not deny the rumors of a "corner," but he would say that no silver had been offered the government at New York, and that it had bought bullion in London and was storing it in the assay office in New York. It is also storing what silver it had in the West and issuing certificates."

Will Cause a Crisis in Mexico. CITY OF MEXICO, May 10.-Silver is still. rising, and a prominent banker to-day said: